

FAQs about MPV

What is it?

Monkeypox, or **MPV**, is part of the same family of viruses that cause smallpox (not related to chickenpox).

Who can get it?

Anyone can get or pass on MPV. However, the current risk of getting MPV in the general public is **very low**.

STIGMATIZING PEOPLE BECAUSE OF A DISEASE IS <u>NEVER</u> OK

How is it spread?



Direct contact with MPV rash, scabs, or **bodily fluids*** from someone with MPV.

*Scientists continue to research how MPV spreads through various bodily fluids.



Touching objects, fabrics, and surfaces that have been used by someone with MPV.



Prolonged face-to-face or intimate skin-to-skin physical contact.



A **pregnant** individual can also spread MPV to their unborn baby.

What are MPV symptoms?



that may appear anywhere on the body



Fever



Swollen lymph nodes



Headaches



Muscle and back aches



Low energy

Is it MPV, COVID-19, or an STI?

Due to many similarities between MPV, COVID-19, and sexually transmitted infections (particularly *syphilis*), it is important to note some key differences. Head to this link or scan the QR code for a quick breakdown.

Always consult with a medical provider if you have any symptoms of MPV, COVID-19, or an STI.



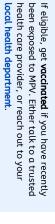
tinyurl.com/MPVCompare

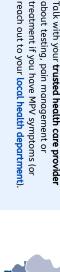
Others from Monkeypox (MPV) How to **Protect Yourself** and



or were recently exposed to MPV. Avoid intimate contact if you or your partner(s) have a new rash or sores, feel sick,

shared objects or fabrics. Routinely wash your hands and disinfect any





For more info go to:

dph.illinois.gov/MPV

or use your **phone's camera** and scan the QR code below to be taken to IDPH's website on MPV













Monkeypox (MPV)

Health Tips & Info

United States has lead to an uptake of cases in **Illinois**

An outbreak of MPV in the

